

1. Three takeaways from this week's webinar and their importance:

The first takeaway from this week's webinar is mastitis. This refers to a type of breast tissue inflammation that usually happens due to an infection in breastfeeding women caused by a blockage in milk ducts. The signs of this infection are swelling, redness, pain in the breast, warmth, fever, and chills. Major treatments for this disease can include applying cold compresses, pain medications, draining the breast, antibiotics to treat infection, enough rest, and proper hydration (Liang et al., 2024). Some of the preventive measures of this infection are avoiding pressure on the breast, ensuring proper latch every time, and ensuring complete draining of the breasts. There are two types of mastitis: lactational and non-lactational mastitis.

The second takeaway is about herpes simplex from this week's webinar. Herpes simplex is known as one of the common viral infections that can be caused by HSV-1 and HSV-2. These viruses spread by direct contact with the secretion or sores of an infected individual. The virus HSV-1 mostly causes oral herpes, whilst HSV-2 can cause genital herpes, although either of these viruses can affect either portion of the body. After the initial period, this virus becomes latent or inactive within the nerve cells of the body and can reactivate at any moment and cause repeated outbreaks.

Next, cytomegalovirus or CMV is the third takeaway for me from this webinar. This infection is caused by the CMV virus, which can stay within our body for a lifetime after infection. This infection usually spreads from an infected person to another individual through body fluids like saliva, blood, urine, breast milk, and semen. Fever, sore throat, and fatigue are some of the symptoms of this disease. A pregnant female who has this infection can pass it to the newborn baby. People with a weak immune system, newborn babies who have congenital CMV,

require treatment with antiviral medication such as valganciclovir or ganciclovir. Although most healthy individuals do not require any treatment.

2. Relation of current concept with clinical practice and with the previous week's concept:

The concept of this week, infection, is fundamentally connected with clinical practice. The chief aim of both of these is to avert disease spread by strict infection control, such as proper hand hygiene, use of personal protective equipment in the correct way, and isolation of the patient if required. This is an essential relationship as it helps to prevent infections that are associated with healthcare and can increase the risk to patients as well as the cost of healthcare.

The concept of this week is the direct and critical relationship with perfusion, the concept of the previous week. This relationship is connected by the provocative response to the infection, which can cause deadly conditions such as septic shock and sepsis. An insufficient supply of oxygen and blood to tissues as well as organs is impaired in such a condition. This situation leads to significant failure and dysfunction of organs.

3. Response to engagement prompt #1:

The first engagement prompt of this webinar is about a client who complains about burning on urination along with frequency of urination and urgency on the second post-partum day of her. A urinalysis suggests she has a urinary tract infection. The nurse then instructs the client on the measures to take for the treatment of the infection. The statement of the client that helps the nurse to understand that the client requires further instruction is that foods, along with fluid, that can increase urine alkalinity need to be consumed. As because an individual who develops a urinary tract infection should be prescribed medication for the prescribed time. He or

she would also be advised to have at least 3 liters of water on a daily basis in order to frequent urination and flush infection from the bladder.

4. Response to engagement prompt #2:

The engagement prompt 2 of this webinar is about a case in which a nurse encourages a pregnant client who is positive for human immunodeficiency virus or HIV to immediately report any early signs and symptoms of vaginal discharge or perineal tenderness to the primary healthcare provider. The client asks the nurse about the significance of this action. In response, the nurse should reply to the client by saying, It is necessary for assisting in the process of identifying potential infection that may require treatment (Chilaka & Konje, 2021). The client with HIV compromised can be at high risk of superimposed infection at the time of her pregnancy. This can include lots of infections like genital herpes, Candida infection, and so on.

References

- Chilaka, V. N., & Konje, J. C. (2021). HIV in pregnancy–An update. *European Journal of Obstetrics & Gynecology and Reproductive Biology*, 256, 484-491.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejogrb.2020.11.034>
- Liang, Z. L., Kodama, N., & Isobe, N. (2024). Effect of mastitis during early-stage pregnancy on the immunity levels and pregnancy function of goats. *Animal Reproduction Science*, 262, 107430. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.anireprosci.2024.107430>